The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM REBELDOM.

A Severe Fight in Greenbriar County, Va.

Alleged Defeat of Gen. Averill by the Rebel Gen. Jones.

The Rebels Acknowledge the Loss of 200 Killed and Wounded.

A Demonstration from Williamsport by Colonel Spear—A Panic in Richmond.

Exploits of Lieut. Wood on the Rappahannock.

CONDITION OF CONFEDERATE FINANCES.

A Curious Letter from Secretary Memminger.

We have received a copy of the Richmond *Enquirer* of Aug. 29. As will be seen, it contains some highly interesting intelligence, which we failed to receive in our telegrams from Fortress Monroe, purporting to give all that was of interest in the paper in question:

A FIGHT IN GREENBRIER COUNTY—ALLEGED DEFEAT OF GEN. AVERILL.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 29.

The following official dispatch was received in this city yesterday morning:

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Aug 27, } via DUBLIN, Aug. 28. }

To Gen. S. Cooper:

We met the enemy yesterday morning about a mile and a half from this place, on the road leading to the Warm Springs. We fought from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Every attack made by the enemy was repulsed. At night each side occupied the same position they had in the morning. This morning the enemy made a retrograde movement, which was handsomely repulsed, when he abandoned his positions and retreated toward Warm Springs, pursued by cavalry and artillery. The troops engaged were the First brigade of this army, Col. GARNER S. FAYSON, commanding. The enemy were about three thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery, under Brig.-Gen. AVERILL. Our loss is about two hundred killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is not known. We have taken about one hundred and fifty prisoners and 4 piece of artillery.

(Signed,) SAM'L. JONES, Maj.-Gen.

(Official:) JOHN WITHERS, Lt.-Col. and A. and I. G.

A PANIC IN RICHMOND.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in the city on Thursday night, and was kept up during the day on Friday, by a report, brought by couriers and passengers from the White House, that the enemy, 8,000 strong, was advancing upon the city. At an early hour Gen. ELZEY, in command of this Department, proceeded to make the best possible disposition of the forces under his command for the defence of the metropolis. As usual, upon such occasions, the city was soon filled with rumors in regard to the reported advance and strength of the enemy—some estimating it as high as 10,000, consisting of infantry, artillery and cavalry.

At a late hour last night we were informed, by an *aid* just from Bottom's Bridge, that the force of the enemy consisted of *four hundred* cavalry of the Eleventh Pennsylvania regiment, Col. STARR. The party came from Williamsburgh as far as Bottom's Bridge, where they encountered and drove in our pickets, after a short skirmish, resulting in no casualties on either side; as far as could be ascertained. The Yankees then fell back to New-Kent Court-house, not forgetting to break into the storehouse of a farmer on their route, and steal all of his bacon. Here they stopped the remainder of the night, and the following morning started on their return to Williamsburgh. We are also informed that a party of one men gave the Yankees chase, and coming up with them, a slight skirmish ensued, which resulted in the death of one of the invaders. One of the men is said to have been accidentally shot by a brother soldier. This we believe to be a correct statement. And thus ends the last "On to Richmond."

Commenting upon this statement, the *Enquirer* says editorially:

"The demonstration of the enemy, made on the Peninsula, will be promptly met and defeated, as so often heretofore, though we cannot but have great apprehensions for the railroad bridges.

"The cessation for some time past in apprehensive of an early advance by Gen. LEE. The reduced condition of MEADE's army, and the knowledge now fully possessed by that army that they were defeated at Gettysburgh, greatly exercise their authorities. To prevent this dreaded advance, and their speedy retreat into the fortifications of Washington, MEADE has detached a force to operate on the Peninsula, break the railroads, and, if possible, induce Gen. LEE to send down troops from his army."

Then quoting some statements made in Northern papers regarding an apprehended advance by LEE, it adds:

"The apprehension of this advance has induced this raid towards Richmond. It will soon be over; the garrison troops, together with such as will be speedily collected from other points than Gen. LEE's army, will drive back the plunderers. When the advance does take place, MEADE will quickly betake himself to the fortifications of Washington. There will be no battle at 'Manassas,' for MEADE will make no stand this side of Washington. Gen. LEE will have to cross the Potomac to get a fight out of the Army of the Potomac. The 'contracted position' of that army really invites an advance; but as they can reach Washington before Gen. LEE can possibly intercept them, such advance may be useless unless we can enter Maryland."

CAPTURE ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Another brilliant exploit took place last Tuesday, in the bay of the mouth of the Rappahannock, which resulted in the capture of three Yankee sailing vessels—the *Cometa*, *Golden Rod* and *Twin Brothers*. One of the ships was laden with coal, and the other two with anchors and chains. The *Golden Rod* drawing too much water, was, in consequence, destroyed, but the other two were safely landed in a Confederate port. Fifteen Yankees were captured at the same time, and have been received at the Libby prison. *Alacrity*. Were the men secured five prizes, and make about 50 prisoners. The last expedition was executed with no loss on our side.

Official information has not yet been received in regard to the reported capture of the steamers *Louisiana* and *Currituck*.

THE REBEL FINANCES.

A LETTER FROM SECRETARY MEMMINGER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., RICHMOND, Aug. 24, 1863.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, Lincoln, Va.:

SIR: In reply to your inquiries about the financial I send you a condensed statement of the issue of Government notes, and of the funding operations of the Treasury. You will see from this statement that the latter has been eminently successful; and you will learn, also, that the amount of outstanding Treasury notes is still within the limits of the depreciation which I reported to Congress at the last session. My report then estimated the amount of circulation which the country could probably bear, at $150,000,000.

The six months' new issue shows that the outstanding Treasury notes used as a general currency amount all told exactly to three times this amount. But when it is considered that a very large portion of these notes are across the Mississippi, it will be apparent that in the Atlantic States the estimate of three to one is rather over than under the mark. Two absorbents are now added, which will keep down the excess from many causes, namely, the taxes and the sale of cotton bonds; and when the tax in kind begins to contribute its portion to the support of the army, there is every reason to believe that the currency can be well regulated.

It is obvious, from this statement, that the *popular notion of estimating the value of the currency by a comparison with gold, is altogether fallacious*; for, while the actual currency has only been increased threefold, its proportion to gold rates at more than double that amount. The fall is, as you well know, that, situated as we are, gold is as much a commercial commodity as pimento or tin, and its price is governed by the law of demand and supply. As I have already shown, in the report referred to, wheat and corn afford much more reliable standards of value, when their price is not controlled by some local obstruction; and, by referring to these, it will be seen that the currency has maintained itself at the ratio which the outstanding issues indicate. You will perceive by the statement, that, uniting all the various appliances for funding, there has been funded in bonds, $300,000,000; to which, according to estimate, there is yet to be added about $70,000,000 more, while are yet in the hands of the Treasury officers to be funded, making, in all, about $370,000,000; add to this $15,443,000, deposited in the five per cent. call loan, and we have an aggregate of nearly $385,000,000 withdrawn from the currency.

The result is certainly very favorable, and shows that the measures adopted by Congress have been quite as successful as any of us had anticipated. It is somewhat remarkable, that the Yankee Government should have adopted exactly the same measures for withdrawing their circulation, and according to a statement published in *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* for July, they have funded, in call loan and bonds, not more than $300,000,000.

These figures show that there is no reason for distrust as to our currency; and if, when Congress meets, you will address yourselves vigorously to measures which will *all restrain its further increase*, we shall be fully able to maintain our ratio. I would suggest to you two matters for consideration: One is, the earliest duty, which I proposed; and the other, is a renewal of the call loan for all Treasury notes, upon the same principle with the six per cent. loan, which was rejected at the last session.

It is worth experiment to try whether, by allowing a deposit in the Treasury, on interest, we may not be able to attract and retain there all the Treasury notes not actually required for circulation.

Very truly, yours,

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of Outstanding Treasury Notes, Aug. 8, 1863.

Total of all kinds of General Currency Notes	$822,134,455
Estimated on hand for cancellation	70,194,909
Total	$452,979,546
And probable beyond the Mississippi	150,000,000
Balance	$302,979,546

Statement of Bonds into which Currency has been Funded, including assets of the Produce Loan.

Total of 100 million loan	$100,000,000
Funded since Feb. 20, 1863	194,316,870
Funded of notes, May 16, 1861	6,086,300
Total	$3222,404,870
On hand, to be funded by estimate	70,000,000
Total funded	$302,404,870
Five per cent. call; partly funded	15,443,000
Total	$317,847,870

The *Enquirer* adds, editorially:

"The efforts of Secretary MEMMINGER must be aided by the people before they can be expected to fulfill all that is desired of them. If our people, instead of seeking land, tobacco, cotton, old furniture and other trash, will invest only a small per centage of their money in Government securities, they will soon find that the remaining portion of the currency will buy land on better terms than all could have done without the investment. The more the currency is reduced the more valuable it becomes, and property quickly responds, and comes down as the currency goes up.

"If all sales of lands were forbid by legislation for the next twelve months, one object of speculation would be removed. The land would remain in cultivation, and contribute just as much, and perhaps more, to the support of the army. There is a class of persons who have made large sums of money during this war, who, feeling no confidence in the security of their gains, seek to invest them in lands at any price, content to realize their returns with the Yankees should they fall into their hands, or to make their title good by the sale of the land after the war. Under the operation of this mania for land, the price at which land is offered has risen to two or three thousand dollars an acre, which before the war would have been, perhaps, from one to two hundred dollars per acre.

"Cut off the objects of speculation and the funding of the currency will progress with much greater rapidity.

BRAGG AND ROSECRANS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 29.

Probably the next great battle will be fought in East Tennessee for the occupation of that important region. The late demonstrations of ROSECRANS near Chattanooga may possibly be intended to feel the way round BRAGG's left flank; and the towns of upper Georgia have been somewhat alarmed at the prospect of a horde of Yankees upon them; but from the best information we have been able to procure, these demonstrations were a feint to disguise the real aim of a combined movement upon our great line of railroad communication through East Tennessee to take possession of that country and of the portion of Southwestern Virginia through which the same line of railroad passes.

Up to the 25th of this month no very serious attempt had been made to penetrate our lines along the Cumberland mountains; but the people of Knoxville and the neighborhood were on the alert, and preparations have been made of such a character—though we must not mention the disposition of our forces under BRAGG and BUCKNER—as will be sufficient to effectually defend that most desirable country. Gen. BUCKNER is in immediate command of the region north of the Tennessee River, including Knoxville, up to the Virginia line, and has bodies of troops disposed near all the passes through the Cumberland Mountains. We have received a letter from Knoxville which fully describes the operations of last week on the part of the enemy, and the greater part of which we extract:

SATURDAY, Aug. 15.

Friday last, BRAGG's headquarters, then in command of Lieut.-Gen. POLK, were startled by a shot from the enemy on the opposite side of the Tennessee River, where the enemy had suddenly and unexpectedly appeared in small force, not exceeding 2,000. Shot and shells were thrown into the town throughout the day, with little damage either to buildings or persons. We replied with our field pieces. (*Here are we always.*) The enemy then left with little or no effect. Saturday the enemy resumed the firing, and continued throughout that day; this resulted in nothing. Friday, at about 12 o'clock, a column of cavalry and infantry, estimated at about ten thousand, entered the little country town of Washington, Roane County. They destroyed the property of two or three citizens totally, and proceeded up the valley in the direction of Kingston. Saturday they halted as if to rest; where they are to-day I do not know. Saturday also a force of several (a few) thousand crossed Emory Harrison, and threw some shot across the river, (as I am told,) into that place. The enemy at this point have commanding ground, and have been throwing up earthworks. We have rumors of several other detachments on the north side of the river, but these are unconfirmed, and look like a mere demonstration. Along with all this, Knoxville, I hear, is full of rumors, to the effect that BURNSIDE is pushing one or two columns toward Knoxville. No portion of the enemy has made any threatening movement west of Chattanooga. Hence it appears that the time is at hand, when the strife is to be for the occupation of East Tennessee.

Gen. BRAGG, I am happy to say to you, I believe has his troops admirably disposed. *The passage of the Tennessee River at any point between Loudon and Bridgeport can be, I think, successfully contested.* There are but two or three fords, and these can be easily commanded, and, indeed, along the entire river line, generally speaking, the low lands are on the north bank, while the commanding hills are on our side.

The General, I am sure, is hourly posted by his signal corps, extending their line for many miles up and down the river, and by a most perfect system of couriers; so that, with the railroad broken or the telegraph line interrupted, he will still have uninterrupted communication with the extremities of his lines on either hand.

The Army of Tennessee is now to have its opportunity to achieve as great, if not greater fame, than the Army of Virginia, and I feel sure they will do so. I cannot give you the exact strength of this army; it is, however, considerably inferior to that of ROSECRANS. I understand reinforcements are arriving from Mississippi.

I believe Gen. BRAGG will be the victor of the next great battle, and that the fortunes of the Confederacy will progress with much greater rapidity.

IMPORTANT FROM KEY WEST.

Capture of the Steamers Alice Vivian and Crescent by the De Soto.

A Lucky Escape for the Rebel Gen. Slaughter.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863.

Another fast prize steamer was brought into our harbor on the 19th, by Acting Master MASTERS, of the United States steamer *De Soto*, Capt. WALKE, by whom she was captured in the Gulf to the south and east of Mobile about 300 miles, having on board 500 bales of cotton. She is one of those fine Alabama boats, entirely new in all of her upper works, and probably fitted up for this voyage, called the *Alice Vivian*, and was to have brought as passenger from Mobile the rebel Gen. SLAUGHTER and his Staff, who were on board, but finally concluded to return and take another boat. Our naval officers were advised of this in time to keep the sharpest lookout for him. The cargo of the *Alice Vivian* will be discharged here and sent to New-York, while the steamer, together with the *James Battelle*, another river boat, will be sent to New-Orleans.

On the 20th, still another prize steamer came in from the *De Soto*, whose officers will all become rich on their prize money. This is the fast side-wheel steamer *Crescent*, from Mobile, and last from Havana, with a full and assorted cargo of merchandise, including a large proportion of provisions and drugs. She was captured by the *De Soto*, while on her way to Mobile, and had no flag, but *even the English*. She will be a valuable prize.

On the 21st, an English topsail schooner, the *Jarvis*, was brought in a prize to the bark *Restless*, whose station is at Charlotte Harbor, Fla. This schooner was cleared at Matamoras for Liverpool, with a full cargo of cotton, manifested as owned by merchants of Texas, hence the capture. This is probably a necessity of form in order to evade the French blockade of Matamoras. If so, John Bull is between two fires.

The prize steamer *Dolphin*, about which so much has been said in the British journals, is now being loaded up with cotton and turpentine for dispatch to New-York, where her small proportions, dilapidated appearance and age of twenty-three years, will cause disappointment and surprise, reminding forcibly of the old saw of "Great cry and but little wool."

Admiral BAILEY's fleet of small cruisers, improvised, from the captures of this squadron, and consisting of numerous small schooners and sloops, suitably fitted up and armed, are doing excellent service in keeping under observation the host of about-passes and bays among these Florida keys, and on this coast generally. Every few days some one of them comes in with captured property. This week there have been the schooner *Two Sisters*, from Cedar Keys, with 26 bales of cotton, and two families of refugees, including several women and children, grateful for being rescued from the want and distress of Secessiondom; another a sloop, in charge of Acting Master CRANE, with a small boat, loaded with turpentine, captured in the neighborhood of Charlotte Harbor. These small boats, from their light draft of water, escape our large cruisers only, to fall into the hands of the Mosquito Fleet.

With a deep sense of gratitude, we state that our city and island have thus far been spared from even the slightest appearance of any epidemic disease, and are as complexionly healthful as during the Winter season. The nights are cool and pleasant, tempering the atmosphere, and the cool breeze of the day, even during our hot sunshine, keeps the thermometer at about 80 degs. in shaded places. Vessels are constantly arriving and departing, keeping up a show of bustle and business at the wharves, which are all fully occupied in coaling steamers, supplying or landing stores, and the ordinary business of the city. This matter of wharf accommodation is one of very great interest, and should receive the attention of the Government at an early day. The wharf property here is nearly all owned by disloyal men, and much of it is now in possession of the different departments for Government use. The wharves are all old and rotten, requiring renewal, but there is no authority except to repair temporarily, and from the uncertainty attending the possession of all this property, no one will rebuild, and soon the whole will go down together, unless timely measures are taken to avert it. The growing need of accommodation for naval and transport vessels at this port calls loudly for new wharf structures at once, and as the Government already owns vacant water front, there is good reason for occupying it.

These wharves have been for years under control of a heartless monopoly, and our citizens have indulged the hope that the commission appointed by the Government to investigate that matter, would have found military need for them all, and have transferred the ownership accordingly.

The sloop-of-war *San Jacinto* has just returned from a cruise, and is now coaling. The gunboat *Granite City* arrived on the 26th from New-York, bound to the Mississippi, and will leave at once. The *Octorara* and *Tioga* steamers are both here, undergoing some repairs, and will soon be again at sea. The steamer *Hendrick Hudson* is soon to leave for New-York, for some needed repairs. The gunboats *Sagamore* and *Tahoma* are both here. The *Juniata*, after a short stay, went to sea on the 26th, cruising in the West Indies.

The Admiralty Court is still without its presiding officer since the resignation of Judge MARVIN, and from the very large amount of prize property constantly being brought into this port for adjudication, we suppose that the new appointee, whoever he may be, only awaits a nearer approach of the Fall season to assume his duties here.

We have been very highly favored with mails from the North recently, having received two or three during a week, which are left at Sand Key Lighthouse, and our mails for the North are taken from there also—a very satisfactory arrangement, which thus far works admirably.

The tone of public feeling is changing very much among both loyal and disloyal men, and women too. The former are hopeful and confident to a degree that admits of no apprehension of future serious disaster to the cause of the Union, whilst the latter are correspondingly resigning themselves to abandonment of all hope of prolonging but for a short time the power of JEFF. DAVIS over the armed citizens of the South. They, like all men, yield to fate, and in a variety of ways and means, evince their desire to be considered in the most favorable light with reference to the changed and changing aspect of affairs.

A Prize at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 31.

The bark *William Van Name*, from New-Orleans, has arrived here. She reports that on the 30th inst. she was boarded by the United States bark *Restless*, which reported capturing, on the same day, an English hermaphrodite brig, without name, flying the English flag, and loaded with cotton. A prize crew was put on board, and the brig ordered to Key West.

AN IRON-CLAD AT CHARLESTON.

The new iron-clad gunboat *Charleston* went into commission on the 30th, and with her powerful armament it is said will greatly add to the defence of the harbor.

THE DRAFT.

Names Drawn Yesterday in the First, Second and Third Districts.

First Congressional District, Staten Island.

The draft for the First Congressional District commenced at Jamaica, L. I., yesterday morning, under the supervision of Capt. EDWARD ROSS, Provost-Marshal.

This District is composed of the Counties of Richmond, Suffolk and Queens, which are, for the convenience of drafting, designated as sub-districts.

The different quotas for these sub-districts, including the additional 30 per cent., are as follows, viz.:

Richmond	804
Suffolk	1,120
Queens	1,468

The Board of Enrollment consists of the following gentlemen: Commissioner W. S. McCOUN, Queens County; Surgeon, Dr. Geo. R. HOMMEDIEU, Richmond, County; Jas. A. FLEWELL, Deputy Provost-Marshal, of Queens; JOHN C. THOMPSON, Deputy Provost-Marshal, of Richmond, and DAVID R. ROSE, Deputy Provost-Marshal, of Suffolk County.

The military on duty in the neighborhood consisted of the Fourth Ohio Volunteers, under Col. STEPHENS, and two companies of the Invalid Corps, under Capts. PRINCE and DURYEE. A body of sixty policemen were also on duty, under Capt. WARD.

At 10 o'clock, Capt. ROSS announced, with the usual formalities, that the Draft of the First District would be made. The Provost-Marshal of Staten Island was the first drawn. The whole number of ballots deposited in the wheel were 2,392, 500 being the quota.

JOHN FINNEY, aged 12; HENRY FINNEY, aged 14; SIDNEY MCCOON, aged 12; and BENJAMIN SNEDAKER, aged 12 years, relieved each other, performing the duties assigned to the "little men."

Everything passed off quietly, so one of the largest number present were heard to express good feeling. The following is the result of the Draft for the Drafting which completes this Sub-District. To-day Second County will be attended to.

Among those drawn yesterday were five ministers, also five members of one family.

STATEN ISLAND.

A.

Anderson, Henry, New-Brighton.
Allen, C. Middletown.
Andruvette, A. W. Westfield.
Andruvette, Jno. Westfield.

B.

Bunker, John, Middletown.
Bennett, Peter, Northfield.
Baker, Henry, Northfield.
Bache, Manuel, Middletown.
Barnes, James, Northfield.
Brandt, Jno. Southfield.
Bissell, James, Northfield.
Bodine, Alfred, Northfield.
Bradley, Oscar, Middletown.
Burbank, Daniel, Southfield.
Broughton, L. Port Richmond.
Bennett, Jno. New-Brighton.
Brown, Richard, Northfield.
Benham, Philip, Westfield.
Brown, Christo'r, Westfield.
Bostwick, Wm. Middletown.
Brower, Thos, New-Brighton.
Brown, Jno. Southfield.
Bush, J. Mariners' Harbor.
Bush, Geo. Middletown.
Bush, Cornelius, Northfield.
Burrey, Jas. Southfield.
Burrey, Jno. Southfield.
Chubberty, Stephen, N'th'd.
Cannon, A. P'd, Long Neck.
Cavenaugh, Arthur, N. Brig.
Cleper, John, Southfield.
Cole, Allen, N. Westfield.
Cole, Cornelius, Northfield.
Carney, Jas. Southfield.
Carney, Jno. Southfield.
Chubberty, Stephen, N'th'd.
Cannon, A. P'd, Long Neck.
Cavenaugh, Arthur, N. Brig.
Cleper, John, Southfield.
Cole, Allen, N. Westfield.
Cole, Cornelius, Northfield.
Carney, Jas. Southfield.
Carney, Jno. Southfield.
Conrad, Rev Thos K. S'field.
Carris, Wm. Middletown.
Corsen, Jas. Castleton.
Calath, Thos G. Castleton.
Clifton, Jno. Middletown.
Capron, Geo, Westfield.
Cameron, Jas, Southfield.

D.

Davis, George D Jr, New-Brighton.
Dimmery, Jas, Westfield.
De Baun, Geo W, Totteville.
Delany, Peter, Northfield.
Doyle, James, Southfield.
Dolan, Ed, New-Brighton.
Dorsey, Jno, Southfield.
Delany, Owen, Middletown.
Dewyer, James, Southfield.
Decker, Ed, Westfield.
De Hart, Rasmar, Totteville.
Dennis, Thos, Middletown.
Dewyer, Cornelius, Westfield.
Depuy, Theodore, Northfield.
Dignan, James, Southfield.
Dimmery, Cor's, Totteville.
Dunham, Wm, Southfield.
Daly, Philip, Factoryville.
Dooly, John, Northfield.
Devier, Michael, Northfield.
Dowd, Jas, New-Brighton.

E.

Eagan, Pat, Factoryville.
Ellis, Sebastian, Westfield.
Engel, Kalmon, Southfield.
Egbert, Henry, Graniteville.
Egbert, B, Southfield.
Eastwood, Wm, N Brighton.
Ellis, Nath, Northfield.

F.

Finnerty, T, Middletown.
Flanagan, Wm, Westfield.
Foley, Jas, Southfield.
Foley, Chas, N Brighton.
Finnerman, M, Northfield.
Farany, Robt, Northfield.
Fay, P H, New-Brighton.
Flanigan, Ed, Southfield.
Fish, Thos Jr, Southfield.
Flanigan, Pat, Factoryville.
Farley, Peter, N Bedford.
Frisk, Fred, Springville.
Farr, Wm, New-Brighton.

G.

Gardener, D, Middletown.
Guyon, James, Southfield.
Grant, Philip, Mid'd'town.
Gillespie, W F, Middletown.
Goodhart, J, Middletown.
Gannett, Jno, Southfield.
Gould, Wm, Southfield.
Guyon, J N, Totteville.
Gibson, Ed, Southfield.
Gilbert, Richard, Southfield.
Greene, J W, Westfield.
Germain, J R DeWitt, Middletown.

H.

Healy, Pat, Southfield.
Hoag, Nicholas, Westfield.
Harbenger, Aug, Northfield.
Haughwout, Alex, Springville.
Hart, J, Southfield.
Hilyer, Jas A, Factoryville.
Henry, Jos, Westfield.
Horton, Frank, Rossville.
Hansel, Joseph, Westfield.
Housman, John W, Middletown.
Horn, ——.
Hale, Matthew, Northfield.
Hicks, John, Southfield.
Heal, Peter, Castleton.
Hawker, A, Southfield.
Housman, Albert, Graniteville.
Hall, Jas H, Northfield.
Hubbard, Wm H, Castleton.
Houseman, Nathan, Middletown.
Howe, Wm F, Watch Oak.
Hyer, Matthias, Factoryville.

I.

Ilier, ——, Northfield.

J.

Jacobs, Ber'd, Cherry-lane.
Jacobs, Benj P, Middletown.
Jackson, John, Westfield.
Jackson, Frank, Snug Har.
Jenson, Wm, Port Richm'd.
Johnson, James, Southfield.
Johnson, Geo, Southfield.
Johnson, Caleb, Northfield.
Jennings, Jas, Southfield.
Jennings, L, Middletown.
Journeay, Wm, Totteville.
Jones, Obadiah, Northfield.
Jones, Frank, Westfield.

K.

Keyes, Jas, Southfield.
Kelderhouse, Jno, Bulkhead.
Kaiser, David, Northfield.
Kennedy, Jas, Northfield.
Keans, Jas, Southfield.
Kaltarmeier, J, Smithfield.
Kepper, Chas, Middletown.
Kenney, Pat, Westfield.
Keller, Philip, Middletown.
Kenney, John, Mariners' Harbor.
Kane, Matthew, Middletown.
Kappes, E, Southfield.
Kelly, Jas, Middletown.
Keelie, Matthew, Southfield.
Kelly, Jas, Southfield.

L.

La Forge, Horace, Westfield.
La Forge, Rob't, Rossville.
Lambert, Pat, Factoryville.
Lawrence, Jas, Port Richmond.
Lawrence, Wm, N Brighton.
Lyons, S, Cherry Lane.
Lawrence, Pat, Middletown.
Langford, F, New Brighton.
Lake, Jas, Southfield.
Lake, John, Tompkinsville.
Lacy, Geo, Southfield.
Lee, Henry, New Dorp.
Lake, Orin A, Northfield.
La Forge, Rob, Westfield.
La Forge, F W, Westfield.
Lovenell, R, Northfield.
Langstreet, J, Northfield.
Lovell, Wm, Middletown.
Lovett, E C, Portville.
Lake, Rev, Middletown.
Lake, J, Southfield.
Lovett, Wm, Blooming View
Lane, Michael, Southfield.
Lowe, Wm M, Castleton.
Lyons, Pat, New Brighton.
Lever, Edmund, Castleton.
Lear, John, Southfield.

M.

McRoberts, John, Middletown.
McKeon, Peter, Southfield.
McCoy, C, Middletown.
McKay, G, Middletown.
Mallett, D, Northfield.
Miller, Asa, Bulkhead.
Bailey, J, New-Brighton.
Mallett, D, Port Richmond.
Morton, J, Middletown.
Mahoney, Pat, Middletown.
Mahoney, ——, Middletown.
McCabe, Pat, Sand Hook.
Mahoney, Pat, Middletown.
Miller, John, Southfield.
Miller, John, Southfield.
Mahoney, Pat, Middletown.
Mason, Henry, Castleton.
Mannerson, A, Castleton.
McKinna, ——, New-Brighton.
Mallett, D, Northfield.
Mallett, D, Northfield.
Mahoney, P R, Middletown.
Mahoney, Pat, Middletown.
McCombie, Ed, Westfield.
Meimer, C, Northfield.
Mullen, T, Middletown.
McCarty, E, Middletown.
Mason, Josiah, Westfield.
Moore, D, Middletown.
McCracken, J, Middletown.
McGuinness, J, Southfield.
McGuinness, J, Southfield.
Matthews, William, Middletown.
Mason, Russell, Southfield.
Mason, Edward, N. Brighton.
McGill, Hugh, Castleton.
McCoy, Jas, Northfield.
McCoy, Jno, Northfield.
McLaughlin, M, Northfield.
Marshall, Alexander.
Miller, J, Smug Harbor.
Miller, Silas, New-Brighton.
Mason, Wm, N. Brighton.
Mahoney, Pat, Middletown.
McCue, Pat, New-Brighton.
Mahoney, Jas, Annadale.
Miller, Henry, Northfield.
Martin, John J, Southfield.
Meath, Pat, Northfield.
Mallison, Pat, Westfield.
Mead, Pat, Middletown.
Mahoney, Pat, Middletown.
Mahoney, Jas, Westfield.
Simonson, H, Springville.
Slocum, S, Northfield.
Smyt, John, Westfield.
Smith, Jas, Southfield.
Smith, Jas, Southfield.
Sherrott, David, Northfield.
Springer, Gottlieb, Middletown.
Scott, Wm, Middletown.
Salter, Rich, New-Brighton.
Sherdin, G, New-Brighton.
Sweeney, Dan, Concord.
Schutz, Henry, Middletown.
Squires, Mor, Concord.
Smith, R B, New-Brighton.
Sherrott, Dan, Pond Road.
Smith, T, Westfield.
Taylor, Chas B, Southfield.
Taylor, Wm, Westfield.
Tobin, T, New-Brighton.
Tyson, A, Southfield.
Taylor, John, Graniteville.
Tyson, Thos J, Southfield.
Tansey, John, N-Brighton.
Van Pelt, Henry, North'd.
Van Pelt, John, Old Place.
Vreeland, Jas, Middletown.
Vreeland, Alson, Northfield.
Van Riper, H, Middletown.
Van Name, Wm, Middletown.
Van Name, David, Mar Har.
Van Nelme, Joshua M, Tot's.
Van Buskirk, Isaac, Mill'ta.
Van Pelt, Nicholas, Mar Har.
Van Name, David, North'd.
Van Name, Howard, N'field.
Valenti, Henry, Middlet'n.
Van Name, Peter, North'd.
Van Name, Mariner's Har.
Van Pelt, Aaron W, North'd.
Van Pelt, John, Middletown.
Weeks, Thos, Southfield.
Wember, F, Old Place.
Willis, Daniel, Northfield.
Wetherstone, David, Castleton.
Williams, ——.
Williams, Jas, Westfield.
Wilkinson, J, New-Brighton.
Wright, G F, Long Neck.
Wilson, Richard, New-Brighton.
Winters, E, Middletown.
Wyman, Wesley, Westfield.
Willetts, D, New-Brighton.
Welch, Jas, Southfield.
Wirtz, Joseph, Southfield.
Wyatt, N W, Westfield.
Waltbeat, E, New-Brighton.
Wood, Jas, Middletown.
Wagner, Henry, Middlet'n.
Ward, James, Totteville.
Welsh, James, Southfield.
Young, Jas, Southfield.
Zealiff, Benj P, Northfield.
Wood, Franz, Southfield.
Wicks, John, Castleton.
Weir, Geo, Westfield.
Wilson, Jas, Mariner's Har.
Wandell, Walter J, Middletown.
Winant, Henry, Westfield.
White, John, Middletown.
Wheeler, Jas, Southfield.
Watkins, Capt, Westfield.
Wilson, Geo, Southfield.
Winant, G J, Westfield.
Winant, Abram, Westfield.
Wheeler, M, Wood Road.
Wood, Jas, Southfield.
Woods, J P, Totteville.
Wood, Jas S, Middletown.
Wood, Peter, Southfield.
White, Thos, Castleton.
Wandell, Jas, Southfield.
Spaulding, J D, N Brighton.
Stillwell, Jas, Southfield.
Simonson, Ph, Springville.
Slocum, S, Northfield.
Smyt, John, Westfield.
Smith, Jas, Southfield.
Sherrott, David, Northfield.
Springer, Gottlieb, Middletown.
Scott, Wm, Middletown.
Salter, Rich, New-Brighton.
Sherdin, G, New-Brighton.
Sweeney, Dan, Concord.
Schutz, Henry, Middletown.
Squires, Mor, Concord.
Smith, R B, New-Brighton.
Sherrott, Dan, Pond Road.
Smith, T, Westfield.
Tyson, Jacob A, Southfield.
Taylor, Clinton, Middlet'n.
Tracy, Wm, Southfield.
Taylor, Rev T T, Southfield.
Tatem, Joseph, Westfield.
Tate, Jas, Middletown.
Tyson, Jacob A, Southfield.
Taylor, Clinton, Middlet'n.
Tracy, Wm, Southfield.
Taylor, Rev T T, Southfield.
Tatem, Joseph, Westfield.
Weeks, Thos, Southfield.
Wember, F, Old Place.
Willis, Daniel, Northfield.
Wetherstone, David, Castleton.
Williams, ——.
Williams, Jas, Westfield.
Wilkinson, J, New-Brighton.
Wright, G F, Long Neck.
Wilson, Richard, New-Brighton.
Winters, E, Middletown.
Wyman, Wesley, Westfield.
Willetts, D, New-Brighton.
Welch, Jas, Southfield.
Wirtz, Joseph, Southfield.
Wyatt, N W, Westfield.
Waltbeat, E, New-Brighton.
Wood, Jas, Middletown.
Wagner, Henry, Middlet'n.
Ward, James, Totteville.
Welsh, James, Southfield.
Young, Jas, Southfield.
Young, John R, Castleton.
Zealiff, Benj P, Northfield.
Zeusty, John, Middletown.

Draft in the Third District, Brooklyn.

WARDS ONE, TWO AND THREE COMPLETE.

Capt. BERTHER B. GREGORY, Provost-Marshal of the Third Congressional District, commenced the Draft in the Third District, Brooklyn, at his headquarters, No. 336 Washington-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, drafting the quotas of the First, Second and Third Sub-Districts, which are so arranged as to be identical with the Wards indicated by those numerals.

A very large crowd assembled in the immediate vicinity of the building. By direction of Inspector FALK, Capt. JOHN SHEEN had stationed a large Police force, both inside and outside of the building, under Sergeants THOMAS J. CONNELL and LAZEAR, of the Forty-first Precinct, who kept admirable order, and exercised power with discretion.

The local militia were also under arms, while the United States troops in large numbers were in proximity to the headquarters. Two companies, C and D, of the gallant Minnesota First volunteers were on guard duty under command of Capt. HAUPERTMANN, who has served with the regiment under Colo. GORMAN and DANA in every battle which has tried its mettle, and borne himself with the reputation of a thorough soldier in each and all.

The building in which Capt. GREGORY has established his headquarters is an exceedingly small house well known to all Brooklynites as "The Shades," the parlors of which serve as the drafting room, and which were densely and uncomfortably filled. Capt. GREGORY had with courteous forethought, done all that he could for the Press, but that all was little and the inconvenience was great.

The Enrollment Board of the Third Congressional District is composed of Capt. SYDNEY H. GAY, Provost-Marshal; Commissioner, ANSON M. SPERRY; Surgeon, NATHAN B. NORTH; M. D. Mr. HENRY BERGOW is the Recorder and Mr. BENJAMIN M. CAMP the Deputy-Provost-Marshal. At 2 little after 9 A. M. the blind man who was to draw the ballots, Mr. DAVID H. WINANS, took the oath of allegiance. Mr. WINANS was formerly a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteers, and while on picket duty of Williamsburgh, Va., was shot through the face, the ball literally taking off both eyes. Despite this fact, some one in the crowd insisted upon having him *doing* up in a white silk handkerchief, in consequence of which he suffered miserably during the day. The sealed boxes were brought in, and Capt. GREGORY announced that the draft of the Third Congressional District would be proceeded with, commencing with the

FIRST SUB-DISTRICT,

or the First Ward. Messrs. BENJ. S. MIDDLEY, E. D. TOMPKINS and C. C. DU BOIS were appointed to count the ballots in the box. They reported 720, from which 180 were to be drawn as the quota of the First Ward, with the fifty per cent. additional.

The ballots were then poured into the wheel, while the crowd gave utterance to good natured expressions. The wheel went round, and out came the first ballot, on which was inscribed the name of

ANDREW JOHNSON, No. 11 State-street.

The following is the list of names drawn in the First Ward:

A.

Austin, J 41 Willow-place.
Alcott, G W 67 Willow.
Abrams, T S 5 Furman.
Alleman, Jno 5 Pine.
Abel, Chris 24 State.
Armour, W 13 Vine.
Asel, L 31 State.
Allaire, J 10 State.

B.

Riddell, R S 29 Cranberry.
Berry, E 27 Vine.
Brophy, E Furman.
Burke, J 13 State.
Bell, Jno 6 Atlantic.
Beebe, C W 5 Poplar.
Brown, T 76 Columbia.
Beebe, L 62 Columbia.
Brown, J 33 Hicks.
Bell, T — Furman.
Bates, A 23 State.
Bell, Wm Willow.
Brady, J 30 Pierrepont.
Buckley, J 35 Furman.
Boyle, C 23 Hicks.
Bryan, Miss Columbia P
Briney, Samuel (colored)
Burrell, Geo 29 Hicks.
Bumble, C 43 Clinton.
Barden, Thos 49 Willow.
Baugent, W 15 Willow.

C.

Carey, W F 39 State.
Clark, Jas 19 State.
Creighton, R 39 Pineapple.
Chester, R 25 Willow.
Cummings, C 54 Hicks.
Chevrie, J 42 H

ONE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF LONDON

The Rebel Loan Down to 89 Discount.

The Pirate Florida Reported in the Irish Channel.

A ship Destroyed by a Rebel Pirate off Gibraltar.

The Blockade-Runners Tahoma and Peterhoff.

The Acceptance of the Mexican Throne by Maximilian.

Three Foreign Questions and the Tycoon.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

AN IMPORTANT LAW CASE—TEN LAYMEN AND TEN PREACHERS.

PATENTS.

An important case had been on trial at Croydon, relating to certain agreements for shipping the steamers Lorne and Prince of Wales, between the Clyde and Liverpool at so much per ton, and Queenstown on the Irish coast, carried on by the Cunard Steamship Company. The case was already been reported, but more lately it was stated that the Lorne and Prince of Wales, which were built by Messrs. Randolph, Elder & Co., of Glasgow, for the Cunard Company, were intended for the Liverpool and Queenstown service, and to be their best vessels. The ultimate decision of the case was looked for with great interest by the shipping community, as it was supposed that the result would be to establish a precedent for the future guidance of the Cunard Company in the matter of their agreements with the Admiralty. The case was heard before Mr. Justice Willes and a special jury.—*Annexed* vs. Lebeaud and a special jury.—*Annexed* vs. Lebeaud and Others.—This was an action to recover £1,000, being the balance of £2,000, and the value of certain goods supplied to the defendants. The defendants are merchants at Bordeaux, and the goods were supplied to them in the Canonbury Station. The defendants alleged upon the plaintiffs' refusal to deliver the goods, they had been detained by the Custom-house, and that the plaintiffs had been guilty of a breach of contract in not delivering them. The plaintiffs replied that the goods were detained by the Custom-house, and that they

EDUCATIONAL.

CHARTERED FREE INSTITUTION, ...

GOVERNESSES' ASSOCIATION, ...

MISS ... PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, ...

PLEASANT HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES, ...

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, ...

CLERGYMAN'S SON, ...

DRESDEN HOUSE, ...

MRS. ANNA A. ..., ...

TUITION, ...

MISS ... RECEIVES ONLY ...

MRS. ... BOARDING ...

TEACHERS.

A LADY ...

A GRADUATE ...

A GERMAN ...

A FRENCH ...

WANTED, ...

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS ...

DEAFNESS ...

DRIVER ...

BOOTS ...

TUITION ...

EXPERIENCED ...

OBSERVANCE ...

THE ...

MEETINGS ...

TWO ...

MARRIAGES ...

STRANGE ...

GRAND ...

OBSERVANCE ...

THE ...

MEETINGS ...

MARRIAGES ...

INSTRUCTION.

THE ...

ZION ...

SCHOOL ...

SEVERAL ...

MRS. ...

BOARDING AND DAY ...

MISS ...

MR. ...

POSITION ...

DRESSMAKING ...

ACCOUNTS ...

PRIVATE ...

PRIVATE ...

DRESSMAKING ...

A ...

PRIVATE ...

MISS ...

MRS. ...

DANCING ...

DRESSMAKING ...

CHURCH ...

UNION ...

BOARDING ...

THE ...

MEETINGS ...

MARRIAGES ...

INSTRUCTION.

THE ...

SCHOOL ...

BOARDING AND DAY ...

MISS ...

MR. ...

POSITION ...

DRESSMAKING ...

ACCOUNTS ...

PRIVATE ...

PRIVATE ...

DRESSMAKING ...

A ...

PRIVATE ...

MISS ...

MRS. ...

DANCING ...

DRESSMAKING ...

CHURCH ...

UNION ...

BOARDING ...

THE ...

MEETINGS ...

MARRIAGES ...

GENERAL MARKETS.

The Weekly Averages ...

The Bank return ...

The Stock Exchange ...

The Produce Markets ...

The Coal Trade ...

The Iron Trade ...

The Timber Trade ...

The Wool Trade ...

The Hide, Skin, and Leather Trades ...

The Tallow Trade ...

The Oil Trade ...

The Seed Trade ...

The Provision Trade ...

The Fish Trade ...

The Fruit and Vegetable Trades ...

The Wine and Spirit Trades ...

The Tea Trade ...

The Sugar Trade ...

The Coffee Trade ...

The Rice Trade ...

The Spice Trade ...

The Drug Trade ...

The Chemical Trade ...

The Metal Trade ...

The Hardware Trade ...

The Cutlery Trade ...

The Jewellery Trade ...

The Cotton Trade ...

The Flax, Hemp, and Jute Trades ...

The Silk Trade ...

The Lace Trade ...

The Paper Trade ...

The Glass Trade ...

The Pottery Trade ...

The Building Trades ...

PERSONAL, &c.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

STATIONERY.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—DOUGLAS WINNEMORE IN JANE SHORE—DRAMA FOR PERFORMANCES at 2, 5 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities of all kinds.

BOWERY GARDEN—Matinee.

WALLACK'S—TWELFTH NIGHT—THE CHILD.

WINTER GARDEN—THE MERCHANT OF ANTWERP OPERA.

IRVING HALL—PAGANI'S PERFORMANCES.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION—THE BENGUIN ADAMS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is no later news from Charleston this morning. It is announced by the Richmond papers that BEAUREGARD proposes to hold Fort Sumter "to the bitter end," and it is thought that he may be able to do so by the erection of a temporary fortification.

A copy of the Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 20th of August, which has reached us, contains considerable matter of importance. An official dispatch to the rebel War Department, dated at White Sulphur Springs, Aug. 18, contains an account of an alleged battle with a National force commanded by Gen. AVERELL, on the road leading to Warm Springs. The fight is said to have lasted from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. of the 17th, and to have been renewed on the 20th, the National forces being finally driven off and pursued. The dispatch, which is signed "SAMUEL JONES, Major-General," acknowledges a rebel loss of two hundred killed and wounded. No estimate is given of our loss. *We are curious to have our own reports of this affair.* Quite a "scare" was created in Richmond by the reported advance of 8,000 "Yankees" from Williamsburgh. The *Enquirer* says it was caused by Col. SPEAR approaching Bottom's Bridge with 400 cavalry. He soon retired to New-Kent Court-house. On Tuesday last, Aug. 25 Lieut. WOOD is said to have captured "three Yankee sailing vessels"—the *Coquette*, the *Golden Rod* and the *Twin Brothers*. The *Golden Rod* was burned on account of her heavy draft of water, but the two other vessels are "safe in a Confederate port." The *Enquirer* says that this makes four prizes captured by Lieut. WOOD, who has also taken 90 prisoners. It says further that no official information has been received regarding the capture of the steamers] *Louisiana* and *Currituck*. The next great battle, the *Enquirer* thinks, will be fought in East Tennessee, for the occupation of that important region. A statement of the condition of the rebel finances, from Secretary MEMMINGER, will be found among our extracts.

It is announced in the New-Orleans correspondence of the Chicago *Times* that an attack on Mobile will shortly be made by three corps, under command of Gens. FRANKLIN, ORD and HERRON, the whole under the direction of Gen. BANKS. Admiral FARRAGUT is to command the fleet, *which is expected to reduce the harbor defences.*

Our advices from Arkansas are important. Our forces under Gen. STEELE are reported at Duvall's Bluff, on the Arkansas River, fifty-four miles from Little Rock, while Gen. PRICE, with 25,000 rebels, is at Bayou Metaire, a strong point on White River, fourteen miles above Duvall's Bluff. A great battle is expected to be fought here, and skirmishing is already going on. Duvall's Bluff is expected to be made our base of supplies, as it can be reached at all stages of water. MAGRUDER is represented to have conscripted a force of 18,000 men in Southern Texas.

Our correspondence from Key West, to the 22d of August, gives us information of the capture of several valuable prizes. The gunboat *De Soto* has recently taken a fine steamer called the *Alice Vivian*, in the Gulf, about 200 miles south and east of Mobile, with 550 bales of cotton on board. She has also captured the side-wheel steamer *Crescent*, from Mobile, but last from Havana, with an assorted cargo of merchandize. An English topsail schooner has also recently been brought in as a prize. The Admiralty Court is still without a presiding officer, and a large amount of prize property is consequently awaiting adjudication. There has thus far during the season been no indication of yellow fever or any other epidemic disease at Key West.

The pursuit of Quantrell's guerrillas has thus far resulted in the killing of over a hundred of them, including a Capt. BATES, recently engaged in recruiting for MARMADUKE'S forces.

FROM EUROPE.

Later advices from Europe, received by the *City of London*, which arrived at this port yesterday, are interesting. She left Liverpool on the 19th, and Queenstown on the 20th ult. A decline of three per cent. had taken place in the rebel cotton loan, which was quoted at 39@37 discount. The pirate Florida had made her appearance in the Irish Channel, and was off Queenstown on the 18th, where she landed three passengers by a pilot-boat. These passengers were supposed to be rebel agents. A case arising out of agreements for freighting the steamers *Laima* and *Paterhof* had come before the assizes at Croydon, in the course of which it was sufficiently proven that they were engaged in conveying contraband of war for the rebels. There appears to be no room for doubt that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN has accepted the throne of Mexico. The French Government is said to have sent instructions to Mexico revoking the measures relative to the sequestration of property of those who have taken up arms against the French. A blockade is also ordered, to extend from the Lagunes, ten leagues south of Matamoros, to Campeachy. There is nothing definite regarding the Polish question. It is asserted, however, that the tone of the English and French notes to Russia is thoroughly pacific. The London *Morning Post* suggests that in case the reply of Russia is again unfavorable, the Poles should be recognized as belligerents. The Liverpool Cotton market was buoyant, and all qualities had advanced in price. The Breadstuffs market was quiet and steady. Provisions were firm. Consols on the 20th closed at 93¼@93¾ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. Mr. PROHEST presented a preamble and resolutions in regard to the draft exemption ordinance. The former recites the course of the Common Council and also that of the Mayor and Comptroller, in conjunction with the Board of Supervisors, to establish an exemption fund for conscripts, and expresses surprise that the Mayor and Comptroller should consort with the Supervisors to effect that object, while they were conferring with the Common Council to attain the same end. The preamble also intimates that the Mayor and Comptroller were discourteous to the Common Council in closing their conference with them without excusing themselves from further consultation. The resolutions request the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to the legality of the exemption ordinance passed by the Supervisors, and if it is legal, whether the Common Council and Supervisors can both act in relieving conscripts from the draft. The Board adjourned over till 3 o'clock this afternoon to receive the opinion asked for, after receiving and laying over a resolution by Mr. OPDYKE, to give the Seventy-ninth regiment New-York Volunteers (Highlanders) a handsome regimental standard, inscribed with the names of the thirteen battles in which they have participated.

The General Committee of Aldermen and Councilmen to relieve conscripts from the conscription failed of a quorum at their meeting yesterday, the members desiring to take no further action till the opinion of the Corporation Counsel is known upon the legality of the Supervisors' exemption ordinance. It is believed by the members of the Committee that this ordinance is illegal, and must yet be sanctioned by the Legislature to be valid, because, as they allege, the General Relief Act does not authorize any supervisors and Mayor have named, does not authorize the Board of Supervisors to organize a Board of Relief, has passed away with the Supervisors, Town Clerk and Justices of the Peace in each of the towns, and the Common Councils of the respective cities of this State, shall, ex officio, constitute a Board of Relief for their respective towns and cities." This is the construction which in the emergency the General Committee put upon it.

The people of Lawrence, Kansas, are dealing out justice, without any unnecessary delay, to the villains in that town who acted in concert with QUANTRELL. JOHN CALLOW was tried by a jury of citizens on Aug. 24, and having been found guilty, was hung forthwith. He confessed to having killed the widow ALLEN'S son. Four others were awaiting trial.

The Stock Market was generally buoyant early in the day yesterday, with a further advance on the speculatives. This rise was partially lost at the Second Board; prices finally closing steady at about the same prices as on Saturday. Gold Coin higher, 128¾ in the morning, 127 at the close of the day, as against 125¾ on Saturday night. Money active at 6@7 ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were in active demand yesterday, at former prices, though closing tamely. Provisions were in moderate request, as were also Teas, Rice, Fish, Candles, Fruit, Molasses and Manila Hemp. Liberal sales of Hay, Sugars, Whisky, Tallow and Petroleum were reported. Cotton was inactive and irregular. Freights were improving. Other branches of trade presented no important alteration.

The clear cool weather favors the cattle trade. About 6,100 bullocks were on sale at Forty-fourth-street yesterday. Large sales have also been made at Bergen Hill, and still the market is better on all good stock than it was one week ago. Trade was very brisk in the morning, and there was no trouble in getting 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb., for what the four quarters were estimated to dress, on all fat animals. Butchers have had a good run of custom during the past week, and are now buying freely; besides, Government wants are larger than for several weeks past. From present appearances the market will continue firm until its close. Comparatively a small number were left unsold last evening. The majority of the stock is of poor quality.

The Union State Convention.

This Convention, which assembles at Syracuse to-morrow, for the nomination of State officers, and the Young Men's Mass Convention, to follow it on the next day, will be occasions of great interest. On their spirit and action will greatly depend the redemption of the State, this fall, from the dishonor and injury it has sustained from the unfortunate result of last year's election.

It is true that the highest executive office of the State must, in any event, remain another year in its present unworthy hands. But HORATIO SEYMOUR has derived his chief power of mischief from the assumption that he represents the will of the majority of the people of the State. Every intelligent man knows that he could never have obtained his election but for an honest belief among *tens of thousands that, whatever might be* his opinions about "arbitrary arrests," so called, he would yet prove himself a staunch supporter of the war, and ready to cooperate with the Administration, in every act calculated to give efficiency to our armies. His practical conduct has deviated greatly from this line of duty; and yet his friends have constantly justified him by the pretense that he was but carrying out the sentiments of the majority which gave him their votes. He has all the while acted in the name of that majority, and thereby New-York has been all the while kept in a false position before the country. There is not, in reality, a more thoroughly loyal State in the Union than this same New-York, which, under the administration of Gov. SEYMOUR, has acquired the name of being half-hearted and halting. This could hardly be otherwise, for no State has, in other days, derived such immense advantage from the Union, and none has now so much at stake in its maintenance. Yet the moral influence of the Empire State, through the last year, has been perverted against the war. It has kept faction and rebel sympathy in countenance through the whole breadth of the land. It has been noxious just in proportion to the prominence of the State. For the honor of New-York, and for the good of the National cause everywhere, this influence ought to be corrected. It can only be done by the people themselves; and their only opportunity will be at the election which is to occur two months hence. The people, at that time, in their sovereign majesty, must proclaim to HORATIO SEYMOUR that he has not carried out their will in his attempts to obstruct the war policy of the Government, and must proclaim to the country that they utterly repudiate him and his spirit. If this be done with all the tremendous emphasis practicable, HORATIO SEYMOUR will on the instant lose all power of further mischief, and the State itself will at once regain its rightful moral power. It is an object of transcendent importance. The conduct of the conventions at Syracuse this week will mainly determine whether it is to be gained or not.

The one indispensable thing to be shown there is unalloyed patriotism. The calls to the conventions are addressed to all the friends of the National Government who believe in putting down the rebellion by force, without concession or condition. There could be no grander invocation; and we trust that every man who goes to Syracuse will be prepared to respond to it with his whole soul. Every speech that is uttered, every resolution that is passed, every motion that is made, should be dictated by this spirit, alone. There should be no intrusion of the *old partisanship. The sole interest to be* consulted is the interest of the country, and the interest of the State of New-York, in regaining its true position before the country. True men of all parties are alike concerned in this great object. A perfect harmony in the conventions in regard to it—a harmony unmistakably expressed by word and by act—will certainly secure a like harmony among the people; and we shall have from the people in November a manifestation of uncompromising war feeling, which will send dismay to the heart of every rebel and rebel-sympathizer in the land.

It cannot be too carefully kept in mind that, though there are many minor differences, the cardinal distinction between the great Union party of the North and its opponents is —that with the one it is a fixed principle and an inflexible determination never to negotiate or parley with rebels in arms; while the other holds itself ready at all times to make overtures for peace, couched in almost any terms that can possibly secure it. The watchword with the one party is *Unconditional Surrender*; of the other, Concession, Compromise, Peace at any price. The one party is based upon the idea that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, that it is the duty of the President to defend that Constitution, to execute the laws made under it, and to suppress resistance to those laws by force. The other party proceeds upon the principle that rebellion has its moral claims, if not its legal rights; that it ought to be solaced, conferred with, and yielded to, and in that way, peradventure, be induced to name terms on which it will consent to give the Government peace. The one party makes the absolute supremacy of law a vital principle, without which it is impossible that the Republic can stand. The other would subordinate that principle to the material interests and conveniences of the hour, and leave the Government forever at the mercy of the local mob and the territorial rebellion. This difference in the spirit and principle of the two parties, is as palpable as the difference between day and night. It is the essential distinction, and should be the all-controlling one. No man's political action should be governed by any other, and we trust the conventions will speak and act with reference to it exclusively.

How to End the War and Restore the Union.

The *National Intelligencer*, in publishing the following letter, says that it is "from a gentleman of intelligence and honor, whose statements of fact are entitled to full credit;" and that he is, moreover, a "thorough loyalist, and has been a uniform and decided friend of the Administration:"

NORFOLK, Aug. 25, 1863.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

Having just returned from a tour through portions of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, and having met in my travels many of the former prominent politicians of those States, and, as was most natural under the circumstances, had frequent conversations with them on the subject of the war, its origin, objects, bearing on the present and future of our country, and its probable result, I feel assured, to some extent, that a brief synopsis of the impressions made on my mind will not be altogether unacceptable to your readers.

The war, they argue, was instituted for the purpose of securing further guarantees to their own peculiar institution—Slavery—and to repress Abolitionism, or Northern aggressions on their rights. Its bearing on the institution has been to weaken and endanger its entire overthrow. They admit that they have been deceived by their political leaders, and that nearly all their pretended hopes proves failures. They see, they feel, the crushing effects of the war upon the Slave States, and admit if it indefinitely continue that the institution of Slavery will not only be in danger of annihilation, but that their former slaves will be drafted into the army of the United States for the purpose of continuing the war on the South.

This one single fact bears more heavily upon them than anything connected with the war; and to escape this now apparently inevitable fate, they express a willingness to accede to any terms which shall not humiliate and degrade them. *They offer* (in fact, they expect, they hope, they pray for it,) *that it is not for them to beg for peace, but for the President to hold out the olive-branch; and if the President were to issue a proclamation holding their leaders to a strict accountability for the rebellion, and offer the people protection in person and property, leaving the institution of Slavery to the constitutional immunity of State laws, they will not only accept it, but will hail the act as magnanimous, noble, great.*

Thus it will be perceived that the great masses of the Southern people are standing on a point of honor, which, to them, is of far greater import than defeat in battle, the loss of strongholds, or the destruction of their armies. All this they can bear, but dishonor they cannot bear, and they hope, they expect, they pray that the President will spare them this unspeakable humiliation.

In view of these simple truths I would ask, Mr. Editor, through the medium of your freedomed journal, if the President cannot afford to be magnanimous? If, after the fall of Charleston, he cannot afford to offer *some terms which shall induce the great body of the Southern people to return to their allegiance to the Federal Union and the Government of the United States?* If he be sensitious of enviable fame, he will do it; if he desires to be remembered as the second WASHINGTON, he will do it; if he wishes to secure to himself the appellation of *Abraham the Great*, he will do it; if he wishes to imitate the example of Him who said, "*Go thou and sin no more*," he will do it; and, I may add, if he wishes to proclaim the popular sentiment of the American people, and the sentiment of humanity, civilization and Christianity throughout the word, he will do it; which God grant, for peace's sake.

Yours, very truly, JOHN ADAMS, Jr.

We have not the slightest doubt of the truth of these statements as to the sentiments and wishes of the great mass of the Southern people. They have every reason which can influence the minds of rational men, for desiring peace. Their homes have been desolated, their property destroyed, their industry suspended, their credit ruined, their republican institutions replaced by a military despotism, and every promise made by their leaders utterly falsified. Naturally, therefore, they are tired of the war, and would gladly see it ended, on the best terms, of course, which they can get.

But Mr. ADAMS, Jr., misunderstands materially the position of the people for whom he professes to speak, and also the nature of the question which he seeks on their behalf to solve. No one asks them to "*beg for peace*;" all they have to do is to *stop fighting*. Let them recall their troops from the rebel armies; let them repudiate and repel the force by which the rebel leaders coerce them into continuing the war, and then the war will stop of itself. It will not be necessary *for the President to hold out the olive-branch*—it is held out and has been from the very beginning of the war. The President and Congress have over and over again assured the people of the South in the most formal and solemn manner, that they were waging war solely and exclusively to maintain the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that whenever that authority should be acknowledged and restored, and there should no longer be men in arms resisting and defying it, the war, from the very nature and necessity of the case, would come to an end. This is just as true now as it has been from the beginning of the rebellion.

The objects of the war have not changed in the least. They are to-day precisely what they were when the war began. The means and agencies by which it is carried on have changed from time to time as the changing emergencies to which was, like every other great human transaction, is of necessity exposed. But the object to be obtained by the war is exactly what it was when the first gun was fired.

Nor have the Southern people any right to ask the President to promise them anything whatever as a condition of laying down their arms. Everything he could promise, which is to affect their permanent welfare and civil condition, is already guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States. Let them return to the shelter and protection of that great Charter, and their rights are perfectly secure. This they can do—and this they must do if they wish the war to end.

There seems to be a vague idea widely diffused in the public mind, and which finds expression in the letter of Mr. ADAMS, that peace must be brought about by negotiations of some kind with the authorities of the rebel Confederacy,—that *terms* must be offered such as they can accept,—such as will preserve their "honor" and leave *Slavery* substantially untouched by the war. This seems to us wholly fallacious. We have simply nothing whatever to do with the authorities of the rebel Confederacy. Our Government cannot negotiate with them, or offer them terms, or have with them any transaction whatever *which shall acknowledge their right to speak* and act for the Southern people. It is with *the people of the Southern States, as individual citizens*, that we have to deal. And it is from them directly, acting in their sovereign capacity, that measures must come which shall stop the war. Let them repudiate the rebel usurpation that now rules them,—let them throw off the heads which their rebel leaders have fastened upon them, and then, in the exercise of the inalienable right of self-government which belongs to them under the Constitution of the United States, resume their allegiance to that Constitution, and their connection with the Government which it creates;—that action on their part, as a matter of course, ends the war.

Nor is there in it anything which savors of dishonor, or to which the most fastidious Southern loyalist can possibly take exception. It involves simply the discharge of a duty which devolves upon them in common with all other citizens of the United States. It implies, doubtless, a confession that the rebellion *in which they have been engaged has* proved a failure, but this reflects dishonor on the leaders who seduced them into it, rather than upon *the mass of the people who became* their victims.

Mr. ADAMS thinks that the danger to which the institution of Slavery is exposed from a prolongation of the war, is a reason why the President should offer them protection for it on condition that they will lay down their arms. It strikes us that the argument tends directly the other way. *Their* interest in saving what remains of Slavery is, according to their own view of the case, much greater than President LINCOLN'S. Their only chance of saving anything lies in stopping the war. Let them stop fighting, and they secure every advantage which peace can give them. Let them continue it, and they invite destruction to every interest which they profess to value. Let them choose wisely, and they will find the President and Congress, and the great body of the American people, ready and eager to sustain them in their choice.

DODGING THEIR DUTY AS CITIZENS.—Many of the men whose names have been recently drafted in this City seem to have disappeared. A certain class of persons have had a manifest advantage over the rest of the community in the whole matter of the draft. In making the enrollment it was easy to obtain the names of all of our permanent and well-known citizens—in short, of every one who had a place of residence or business among us. The omission of any such names would be a rare and accidental oversight. The difficulty which the enrolling officers encountered was in obtaining a list of that great class who form so considerable a portion of the population of all large cities, and particularly of this City—men without families or visible property, laborers, adventurers, loafers, gamblers, and that body of men who make up what is called the *floating* population. No possible diligence could obtain the names of all these persons, and yet the great mass of them came within the letter and the spirit of the law under which this enrollment was made. They were between twenty and thirty-five years of age, with no one dependent upon them for support, and they were certainly able-bodied enough.

It was impossible to place the names of all these men in the enrollment. They flitted from Ward to Ward, ate at street tables, boarded with the ladies who cried "hot corn," and slept on piers and bulkheads, in lumber yards and garrets, while the enrolling officer was going his rounds. Such of them as had money made excursions into the country, leaving word at their last place of residence that they had removed from the City.

When the draft was made, the wheel contained the names of all the permanent citizens liable to do military duty, and it only contained *the names of such other persons as* the enrolling officers had succeeded in discovering. The favored class, whose names were omitted, were persons whose names should have been put in the wheel as surely as least as those of others.

But now it appears that even such of these men as happen to be drafted cannot be found. They have disappeared. Yet for every one of these fight-bodied gentlemen who has hitherto favored us with his personal attendance at all of our elections and shindies, and who succeeds in eluding the draft, one other citizen must go. New-York must furnish its quota, and because this man has run away somebody else must answer for him. Some one else must do what fell to him to do.

It is not only a duty, but it is a matter of interest to assist the officers in forcing off these deserters. Other citizens took their chances in the draft, and if they did these scamps to escaping they do it at their own expense. They are entitled to no sympathy, for they are the kind of men who seek to throw upon others what they regard as a misfortune. Every man should assist in exposing them; for the same reason which would induce him to dishonor a robber. They have stolen a man belonging to the army, and if we do not find him, one of us must replace him.

The Operations in Charleston Harbor—The Singular Aspect of Affairs.

The operations against Charleston leave us who are distant from the scene in a quandary which, while tantalizing, does not fail to be a little entertaining. We have very great faith in the skill, energy and resources of Gen. GILLMORE, and doubt not that he sees rifts of light through the clouds which are opaque to us. But we do not see what is to come next. Sumter lies a mass of ruins. Every gun in it is dismounted, and the erstwhile formidable fort is prostrate and helpless for a single offensive effort. It is now ten days since the Chief of Artillery reported "the destruction of the fort so far complete that it is to-day of no avail in the defence of the harbor of Charleston," and respectfully submitted his opinion that "a continuance of our fire is no longer necessary, as giving us no ends adequate for the consumption of our resources." And yet it has been so far a *perfectly barren victory. We have not taken* Sumter: our flag has not waved for a moment over the ruins which we have made. On the contrary, the symbol of the rebellion still flouts defiance there. The ruins we have made are the proof of our power; the rebel flag planted on those ruins is the proof of the limitations to our power and the challenge to what remains yet to be done. On the whole, it is a very curious pass to which things have come, and quite unlike anything we remember to have read of.

There is one thing, doubtless, which it shows, and that is the strength which a work acquires when forming a part of a scientifically-constructed system of defence. In an ill-contrived system the assailant can generally devote himself to the key-work, assured that with the possession of this the rest will fall by their own weight. This was strikingly illustrated in the case of the siege of Toulon, where BONAPARTE won his maiden laurels as commandant of artillery. But, in a well-*contrived series of works designed for the defence* of a place, each is strong, not only in its own proper strength, but in the support of the *others. The new school of fortification*, which passes under the name of the "German system," affords resources of this kind of which the old Vauban style was quite incapable. The defences of Charleston exhaust all these resources. They are the work of the ablest engineers in the Confederacy—of LEE, PENDERTON, BEAUREGARD and RIPLEY in succession—who have lavished all their skill to make them, as far as fortifications can be made, impregnable.

In the case of Fort Sumter, before we can take possession, far less make it a point to work from, the reduction of the rebel works on Sullivan's Island is the indispensable condition precedent. Sumter is perfectly commanded by batteries Beauregard, Bee, Moultrie and Johnston. The line of fire from each of these points is but a mile or a little over, whereas Fort Sumter was reduced by our batteries on Morris Island, at a distance of two and a quarter miles. Fort Sumter is, therefore, quite untenable, and indeed *untakeable*, until these works are silenced.

There are two obvious modes of procedure in what remains to be done. The first is for Gen. GILLMORE to work his siege batteries up to Cummings Point, on the end of Morris Island, and make that the *point d'appui* for operations against the earthworks on Sullivan's Island. But, unhappily, his progress in this direction is barred by the presence of Forts Wagner and Gregg, which stand in the direct line between him and Fort Sumter. These works have stood two months' pounding and can doubtless stand two months more. The only resource that remains, therefore, is to assault Fort Wagner; and Gen. GILLMORE appears now to be rapidly pushing on the engineering operations preliminary to this work.

The other method is for Admiral DAHLGREN to carry up his fleet of iron-clads to the assault of the works. We confess to learn with a certain surprise, through the rebel papers, that the ten days that have passed since the destruction of Fort Sumter have witnessed no attempt of the kind, and even, apparently, no preparations for the attempt. The attitude of the army is of such a nature as to seem tacitly to say to the navy: "We have done our share of the work; Sumter is eliminated from the problem; now advance and do your part." Without entertaining the illusions which were popularly entertained previously to the April attack on Fort Sumter, touching the invulnerability of the Monitors, we are not willing to believe that they fear to do what the wooden walls at Sebastopol did. Let us hope, therefore, soon to hear that the spell that seems to have thus far bound the fleet in to "saucy doubts and fears," has been broken.

THE PATH OF PEACE.—Gen. MEADE, in the course of his very admirable speech, which we gave yesterday, said: "I have to request of you, gentlemen, who are in civil life, that, when you return home, you will spare no efforts to make the people understand that all we want are men to fill up our ranks. Send these to us. Give us the numbers, and the war will soon be concluded. I think the rebels are now satisfied that their struggle is only a matter of time, as we have the force on our side, and that as soon as they see that we are bringing out that force in earnest they will yield."

These are earnest words from the gallant commander of the Army of the Potomac, and they are true words. If at this moment the ranks of pro-slavery regiments in Virginia were filled up, the end would not come over night, nor the merry Dixie-tune bells would peal forth the merry notes of a general peace. The true friends of peace, a speedy, glorious, and permanent peace, are they who stand by the unshirking and war-worn host, are those who shoulder the musket or labor to get better men than themselves to shoulder it. Those who are embarrassing the Government in its effort to obtain men, are guilty of the awful crime of perpetuating this war, destroying the South and its people, and ravaging their soil. It is since the rebels met with disaster that they have begun to cry so loudly for peace, and to speak of returning to the old Union. A few more victories for our arms and they will all be opposed to waging war against the Union, and anxious to return to its protection and support. Why should any one, under a hypocritical guise, throw obstacles in the way of this ever-to-be-hoped-for consummation?

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 31.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

During the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, $76,000,000 in gold was paid by the Treasury for interest on the public debt. The receipts from customs during the same period were about $69,000,000, a considerable portion of which was paid on disallowed notes, which have now, however, almost entirely disappeared—the amount outstanding being less than $2,000,000. *The custom duties, therefore, are now* paid altogether in coin, and the receipts from that source largely exceed the wants of the Government. What effect this accumulation of specie in the vaults of the Treasury will have upon the price of that article can readily be imagined.

Subscriptions for the five-twenties foot up about four millions. The Treasury is one month behind in the delivery of the coupon bonds, consequently the subscriptions are much less than if the bonds could be delivered immediately. Mr. GRANT has now, however, nearly completed arrangements for engraving and printing the bonds in the Treasury Department, where they will be under his immediate control. A full supply of thousands and fifties are already being delivered, and during the week the Treasury expects to be able to furnish the full number of all denominations; and as soon as the present orders are filled, the public will receive the bonds with little or no delay. These new bonds of the third series, being prepared without the aid of the old engraving companies, receive, quite naturally, but little praise from interested parties, but the facts that the expense in printing them is one-fourth of their former cost, and that they possess absolute safeguards against fraud, either by counterfeiting the bond or altering the date of the coupon, are sufficient to satisfy the public that the Secretary has evinced no less wisdom in this than he has in every other matter relative to the management of his department.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that in a case where a testator does bequeathing an estate in money to his wife and daughter for life, with the remainder to the survivor, and after the death of the survivor the same to go to remote kindred, the tax upon the whole estate must be paid before the executor makes any distribution. The life interest of the wife is to be estimated by approved tables of life annuities, upon which interest no tax is to be charged. The interest of the daughter, computed by the same tables, is taxed three-fourths of one per cent. The remainder of the estate, bequeathed to remote kindred, is to be taxed one and one-half per cent.

APPOINTED FIFTH AUDITOR.

CHARLES M. WALKER, of Indiana, has been appointed fifth Auditor of the Treasury, vice JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, appointed United States District Judge of West Western Virginia.

BARON GEROLT.

Baron GEROLT, the Prussian Minister, leaves here to-morrow with his wife and daughter for New-York. The two latter sail for Europe on Saturday.

ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS.

The following additional Paymasters have recently been appointed: Robert D. Clark, James P. Thurston, Josiah Miller, William C. Lepton, Edward S. Fahnestock, Geo. Trussell, Benj. L. Lang, John S. Herrick, John E. Dolman, A. T. Turney, John W. Wallace.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 31.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized JUAN N. NAVARRO as Consul-General, *ad interim*, of Mexico in New-York.

THE SPANISH MINISTER.

Mr. TASSARA, the Spanish Minister, is the only one of the foreign Representatives who returned with Mr. SEWARD from his Northern trip.

SECRETARY WELLES.

The Secretary of the Navy has left Washington for a tour of inspection through the New-York, Boston and Portsmouth navy-yards, and will visit Philadelphia on his return.

SENTENCED.

McCLENNEN, the Clerk of Paymaster MCFARLAND, who recently stole $40,000 from the latter, has been tried by a military court, found guilty and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary. The money has been recovered.

Amusements.

HIELD'S GARDEN.—Whatever may be the precise value put upon Mr. FORREST'S performances by the critical portion of the community, there is no doubt whatever that his periodical engagements in the Metropolis are looked forward to with much satisfaction by the public at large. The latter receive him with unabated favor and applaud him to the echo. It seems to be quite unimportant that he never appears in a new part. The old parts are good enough, and hence Mr. FORREST has passed out of the hands of criticism. And it may be said, indeed, that life is not long enough nor is virtue sufficient reward for the man who would sit through a round of Mr. FORREST'S impersonations with the intention of discriminating between the intensity of his passion to-day, and the vehemence of his rage a year ago. The broom and the eleemosynary penny at a meeting were preferable. Yet it is certain that Mr. FORREST'S style has mellowed with years, and that he is a better actor now than he ever was before. In a character like RICHELIEU (in which the gentleman made his *rentrée* last night) the moderation of a maturer and thoughtful maturity was very noticeable. The illuminate flashes of mental and vital power that render the character of the Cardinal Duke so remarkable were gained with great strength, and portrayed with rare vividness. The rôle is a favorite one with Mr. FORREST, and we can easily imagine that he has bestowed upon it an amount of consideration, research and study. It is assuredly a vigorous and fine performance. The best situations were heartily approved and applauded by the audience. Mr. FORREST'S reception was in every way flattering. The leading characters were sustained by Mrs. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. L. E. SHEWELL and Mr. J. MCCULLOUGH. The lady was, as she always is, charming, graceful and attractive, but her voice seemed to be even rather less melodious than usual. Mr. SHEWELL played with his customary spirit, and Mr. MCCULLOUGH displayed a propriety of gesture and voice, combined with an easy and natural delivery, that promises a brilliant career for the young an artist.

WINTER GARDEN.—The new dramatic version of "Lady Audley's Secret" was last night produced here for the first time. "Lucille" was played. Indeed, "The Secret" will be revealed to-night.

The Government Loans.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 31.

The sales to-day of Government bonds amounted to $200,000. Deposits are made to July 15.

[Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. E. Von Eisenberg, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.]

SURGICAL AND PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE DISEASES OF THE EAR,

WITH THE

NEW MODE OF TREATING DEAFNESS,

TO WHICH IS ADDED AN APPENDIX,

Containing a Treatise on Catarrh and the Nose Sys-

tem of treating it

BY J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.

of No. 816 Broadway.

As I wrote this work, originally for the *Sunday Times*, and am now induced by my numerous patients and friends to republish it in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, for the benefit of those sufferers who are anxious to make themselves acquainted with their diseases, the mode of preventing and curing them, I will venture to make some remarks previous to placing my writings before the public, in the shape of an introduction.

Habits of industry, which I know not whether to attribute to chance or design, have enabled me to compose, for my own use, the description of diseases in my own specialty, which I have found wanting in books; and diligence is a talent in such low estimation, that it will not be thought presumptuous if I claim this kind of praise, neither will it be construed into affectation, if I declare whatever excellence I have attained in my specialty, arises from mere diligence, from perseverance and study and fidelity in observation, which I have studied both in books and by an extensive practice by persevering industry. I may, therefore, presume to write in plain and simple language descriptions of diseases of the ear, and rules of my own mode of treating diseases, which as men of experience and good sense will acknowledge and receive. My specialty, I hold it to be my privilege and undisputed right, to discuss with unlimited freedom, having no master but my own diligence. I owe allegiance to none; but I have ever cherished an enthusiasm for the specialty to which I am devoted. I have entitled my work "Observations," because experience in observation founded on previous knowledge; but to prepare the mind of a young practitioner for receiving the lessons of experience he must have the science so digested, and its principles so displayed, as to receive, in one view the natural and healthy structure of parts; the changes produced by disease, the probable issue of these changes, and the remedies and operations by which ill consequences may be prevented. To conceal the satisfaction I must naturally feel in laying before an indulgent and discerning public the observations of my own experience, resulting from an extensive and continuous practice, would savor more of hypocrisy than modesty; as I must acknowledge that I entered upon this with the sincere hope of being useful, but to imagine such writing perfect is a thought so vain and puerile, as I believe my worst enemy will not accuse me of, but I do claim that indulgence which I know I need. I make my appeal from the criticisms of those who have their purposes and jealousies, to a profession learned and liberal, and too widely diffused to feel any influence.

But a specialty like mine, depending thus on opportunity, on accident, on time, which few can spare, and on that incessant diligence which is so apt to flag in the toils of daily practice and needful gain, are often imperfect even in the end of life; and when, by continued diligence, a man attains a competent degree of knowledge for the ordinary duties of this specialty, the knowledge thus acquired enters into his experience as an individual, and constitutes his reputation. While he lives it is profitable and honorable to himself, and useful to his friends; but when he dies, it dies with him, and is not preserved for the improvement of science.

When natural philosophers began to systematize and divide the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms into classes, genera and species, the medical profession in the different schools of Europe followed their example in the arrangement of disease, and CULLEN led the way to a nosological classification, which has become familiar to all the students of medicine; and it has been the aim of those who have wished to combine simplicity with facility of comprehension, to bring together the diseases of organs into such a system as to enable every one to understand it, and to add his own experience to that of others who have already been practically engaged on the subject. It has been proposed to divide all the organs into specialities.

The mechanism of each organ of sense has been acknowledged by every one capable of examining them, to be calculated to excite the wonder and admiration of all intelligent beings. The beautiful adaptation of each organ to perform the functions for which it was destined, has struck every inquirer into the harmony of nature; and although in investigating the causes and effects of disease and decay, we may be baffled in many of our researches, we are permitted to collect together a vast mass of facts which still further inspire a love of knowledge, and an ardent desire to become acquainted with as much as our intellectual powers are capable of acquiring. This curiosity, properly stimulated, has led to the culture of those sciences deeply important to mankind, which are known under the name of medicine. A number of the most intelligent members of society have handed down from age to age, means by which suffering may be alleviated and life prolonged; but many have been scarcely touched upon, either from the rarity of their occurrence or from their being considered unworthy the attention of men of superior intellect. Among the affections to which we are liable, but which have scarcely met proper investigation, are the diseases of the most delicate organ of the human frame—the ear. And I may be allowed to say that I hold all works on the diseases of the ear to be of little value wherein reference to the mucous membrane, the inner skin, as it were, of the internal cavities of the body, is not imprinted on almost every page, and up to this moment no such work exists.

To those affected with deafness, the reflection appeals with peculiar force, as they are deprived not only of our most refined and exquisite enjoyments, but debarred from interchange of ideas which is essential to the cultivation and improvement of our understanding. To prove that the organ of hearing is of vital importance, we will relate the following fact: A banker of high standing in Vienna, of the greatest affluence, was suddenly deprived of the sense of hearing, and of course became disqualified to pursue his occupations, and is now reduced to a state of destitution, as well as depressed by the nature of the disease.

The neglect, indeed, manifested by many sufferers laboring under deafness, and their procrastination in seeking relief, is astonishing, and often fatal errors may be traced to existing prejudice against undergoing any kind of treatment. Many patients who came to consult me, to my censuring them for neglect of an earlier application to me, I received as answer: "Doctor, I should have come before, but I was afraid of being made worse." Happily, of late years, such attention has been paid to this branch of medicine as cannot fail to benefit mankind, and must be the means of rescuing it from the opprobrium which has been attached to it.

If we carefully survey the history of the rise and progress of AURAL surgery as a distinct branch of surgical science, it will be perceived that the main cause of the obscurity into which it had fallen may be traced to the neglect which has prevailed as to the structure and physiology of the important parts of this organ, which have not been so universally investigated as those of the eye, nor the laws of sound become so familiar to the mind as the complicated phenomena of light, on the ground of the deep and unreachable parts of this delicate organ, which are imbedded in the cranium, and the extreme intricacy of its formation, which is moved only as a part of the whole head. We admire its most perfect condition, and are delighted with its most elaborate construction.

Indeed, the structure of the organ of hearing is exceedingly beautiful, and well worthy the study of all who love to watch the never-ending wonders of our fabric, each of which seems to have been framed to lead us on to further inquiries. Whenever we examine anatomically any apparatus, and study for what the different contrivances are manifestly intended, we are struck with the simplicity of apparently the most complicated arrangement. We see that were the organ of hearing differently made, it could not adapt itself to the various functions for which it is destined.

In man, and all the higher animals, there are five special organizations: TOUCH, TASTE, SIGHT, HEARING and SMELL, usually known by the appellation of senses. They are the means by which we obtain a correct account of the individuality of our own bodies, and of the existence of a material world distinct from ourselves. "Without the presence of these organs of sense," says a great author, "we should have no knowledge of an external world, no appreciation of the present, no recollection of the past, no anticipation of the future, neither idea of a Creator nor aspiration for an hereafter. Nutrition, digestion, respiration, secretion, growth and decay, the birth and death of the individual, the propagation and continuation of the species, might all go on as well as they do now; but there would be neither perception nor consciousness. The character of animals would cease to exist, only that of vegetable would remain."

It has justly been remarked that medical men too readily allow that "they know very little concerning the treatment of deafness." In the present day we find a large portion of the community, from the highest to the lowest, suffering from deafness, so much so that, in some cases which have come under my care, the speech has been seriously affected, arising from the inattention of surgeons to this most important organ; although at the period at which medical science may be said to have dawned, the greatest of English physicians, SYDENHAM, expresses his anxiety that skillful surgeons should devote their attention to this almost neglected portion of their duties. And amply will the inquirer be repaid by the information which he must gain, and the power he will possess of being a contributor to the happiness of mankind.

If talent and power were devoted to the inquiry of the singular construction of the organ of hearing, its extraordinary arrangement of parts, its uses in the great economy of nature, we may affirm that it would afford a subject of ingenious speculation, and admiration of Him that framed it. It would require little skill to show that our enjoyment of intellect, and our capability of deriving from creation around us the sweetest blessings of nature, are mainly conveyed to us by the sense of hearing. Physiologists have, with praiseworthy diligence, examined into the anatomy of the Ear, both with a view to becoming acquainted with the structure and with the uses for which it is destined; but, although there have been dissections and minute microscopic examination, we find that we are not completely conversant with all the matters connected with it. The interesting investigations pursued by Dr. HUNTON and the late immortal ITARD, *both of Paris, have not sufficiently* elucidated a subject still wrapt in much obscurity. *By. We see that "the precise use of the semi*circular canals is not yet understood," as one of our authors says; "that it cannot be doubted that they assist in conveying or strengthening the sonorous impulses." Beyond this, their curious irregularities must remain a mystery. We have, however, obtained sufficient knowledge to explain most of the phenomena which we witness, which are liable to certain deviations from the normal state, and which are productive of pain and disorder.

It would be digressing too far to enter upon an investigation of the philosophy of sound, or the nature of those impressions which, through the medium of the nerves, are made by it on the brain. I must, therefore, confine myself to the structure of the ear; to the manner in which the nerve is expanded to receive the intensity of vibrations. The ear is divided into four portions. DEBLAINVILLE, who has probably given to the scientific world the most accurate and simple history of the comparative anatomy of the ear, confirms the following division of the apparatus:

1. The *essential or fundamental portion*: the VESTIBULE.
2. The part for perfect hearing: the SEMICIRCULAR CANALS and COCHLEA.
3. The portion occasioning unison and strength in sounds: the TYMPANUM.
4. The accessory part for the reception of the sonorous sounds: the EXTERNAL EAR.

This division, being founded upon the comparative development in the animal series, is correct, and is, moreover, eminently useful in studying the economy of the ear; it is found not only that one division is superadded to the rest in accordance with the increased necessity of the sense, but that each division becomes also more complicated, till it reaches its perfection in the human ear.

During the first access of deafness there is little or no suffering, because the thickening of the tympanum defends the more delicate fibres, and even increases the quantity and quality of the secretion, and for a time shields the nerves; and it is only from neglect that the deafness, with its train of consequences, the sympathy of the rest of the organ, follows a series of alterations which fully develops the entire loss of hearing, and the nervous febrilla is acted upon, and the *rete mucosum* becomes the seat of the apparent disease. It is like dropsy: the accumulation of water is not the disease, but the alteration in the termination of arteries or of veins by which the fluid is deposited; and he who believes that by the evacuation of the fluid he does more than afford relief to the system, errs both in his reasoning and his practice.

It is impossible to be unabled to account philosophically for the effect of heat and cold upon the hearing, but it is easy to point out that it is necessary to take some precautions, as soon as it is felt like a fullness or expansion in the ear, and that those who are negligent because there is no immediate bad symptom, may suddenly, even from change of weather, become so painfully deaf, that it will prevent them from following their avocations. Months, nay, years may sometimes pass by, and trifling inconvenience only arise; but as age creeps on, as the system becomes less capable of self-restoration after disease, as the auditory passage, which has a tendency to weakness, gets affected, and as this passage is occasionally much curved, there is, therefore, great difficulty experienced in obtaining a view of the *membrana tympani*, which, by early application for assistance, can be easily prevented; and if, on the contrary, long neglected, it will not only cause the thickening of the tympanum, and get the small bones of the ear, with their nerves, affected, but complete obliteration of the *Eustachian Tubes* may ensue. Diseases of the auricle are much more frequent in children than in persons of mature age, the supply of the fluids being then abundant. As we advance in life the ear is more scantily supplied, and thus it is that diseases of the *auricle* and auditory passage pertain more especially to youth, whilst disease of the *tympanum* and *labyrinth*, are the attendants of manhood and old age. The young should therefore not neglect the least impediment in their ear whilst the cure is within their reach, for it will grow with their growth, and they will be deaf when they are most anxious to hear. And those who are advancing in life should bear in memory that their defects are soon aggravated and more difficult to remedy; that the renovating powers lose their vigor as time creeps on, and therefore none should delay. They will find they are destined, like the rest of the race of man; and it must be borne in mind that the affection of the organ of hearing will invariably not be single in its unhealthy condition, as it naturally affects the THROAT, the MIND, and ultimately the SPEECH. Fortunate, indeed, is it that deafness can be remedied; and, as the means lay within our grasp, it is not to be neglected, but every effort made to combat it, and pass our time in social intercourse.

The summary of great experience in the treatment of deafness I would willingly give in a few words, but there are many points which must be dwelt upon, for, without sometimes expatiating on them, they are likely to be speedily forgotten. I therefore have, and do, most strenuously impress upon the minds of all, that the earlier attention is paid to the disease of the ear the better. The moment that a noise in the head or a fullness in the ear is felt sufficient to attract the attention of the sufferer, it is best to apply to some experienced surgeon, as, when arrested in the progress of its early stage, it will most probably require very little attention, and is likely never to relapse again, although we know of cures which are spontaneously produced, yet they are rare. I have uniformly observed that cases which could have been, in an early stage, easily cured, and only from neglect such cases have proved the most difficult I have had to encounter, and that I have had more anxiety and uneasiness for the sake of my patient that I could willingly submit to. In fact, the most remarkable case of deafness, as well as the most difficult which have come under my care, would have been in their early stage of easy treatment, but either neglect or a want of judgment how to conduct the disease, and have demanded the most sedulous care. If, then, I are so urgent upon these points, I must fall back upon the experience which has taught me the necessity of prompt and active measures to make up for the slowness, the indolence, or the inattention of those whose duty it was to have gone before me. There is no one who does not think himself equal to give advice. Ah! lovelit has a vast variety of friends who have something or other to recommend which they believe to be infallible; and as for deafness, each person has his own undoubted plan.

A curious chapter might be written upon the popular ideas which have existed with regard to the restoration of hearing. It would illustrate the history of the progress of true science; it would show how ignorance is led, by pretended wisdom; how often superstition and the dread of some unknown agency, will induce persons to try, as remedies for recovering their hearing, the most extraordinary substances, and to place a firm belief in supernatural assistance. That those who feel only astonishment at the mysteries of nature, without any attempt to ascertain on what they depend, should blindly rush forward and grasp at any object recommended to them for the relief of their ailments, cannot so much surprise us, but we cannot withhold our astonishment and regret when we find men capable of penetrating a portion of the veil which hides from the world at large the region of truth, fondly and foolishly placing their faith in insect substances, and having recourse to charms, to spells, and to various absurdities, when they might much more easily look for truer and far better things. In the list of medical authorities who have fostered popular prejudices, and perhaps have correctly believed in the truth of their mysterious remedies, we find names of great eminence—men who have distinguished themselves not only as the collecters of the experience of others, but who themselves have possessed both the power and the wish to investigate the value of medicinal substances.

BOERHAAVE and SAUVAGES were not free from these faults, and there are many who have collected together the instances of their credulity. Can it be really believed that a professor in a university of some reputation would instil upon the minds of his patients the doctrine that the lichens which are said to be found upon the body of a murdered person will cure deafness; or that another philosopher equally eminent should assert from his own experience that the hearing will be entirely restored by means of burning a thread which has been extracted from the liver near the arm-pit of a person executed for crime, and the ear to be kept over the smoke from the burning thread; and that another should prescribe the stealing of ten pieces of gold from ten different individuals, and to make a ring, which is to be put in the lobe of the left ear by the seventh son of a seventh son, and by wearing it the hearing will gradually return; *the mucous issuing from the snail*, the beaver, should be a decided cure for deafness —*and many other sagacious ideas have issued* from men's minds, and their believers have been tempted to follow their advice. Recently, a deaf lady was brought to my office in a fearful state, whom her friends had advised to fill her ears with salt and stop them up over night, and that she would hear the next morning. The head, throat and face became swollen to an alarming extent; the ears were so much inflamed that the whole face was excited through the medium of the fifth pair of nerves, which are distributed extensively through the superficial parts of the face and sides of the head, and which supplies the tongue, nose and eyes, and through the optic ganglion, the ears. I was fortunate enough to be eminently successful in restoring her to her former state. I could refer to a vast number of examples if I thought it necessary to add to the testimony which I here bear to the sad results to those who are rash enough to make such experiments. I am not *fond of giving cases*, for I am sorry to find that every empiric who practices any branch of the medical profession, fancies that the true source to employment is to narrate extraordinary cases, whether they are founded on truth or not, because he fancies the people will see something in what they read which may remind them of their own sufferings.

The first idea which naturally presents itself to those who are suffering from pain or discharges from the ear, is instantaneous relief, and many are most willing to allow the *fons et origo mali* to remain, and again to be the fruitful offspring of the result of deafness, rather than submit to an operation, even for the sake of a permanent cure. Thus do we often find persons suffering from partial deafness who, when made aware of the dangerous result if not immediately attended to, shrink from undergoing the only operation by which the hearing can be permanently restored.

[*To be continued.*]

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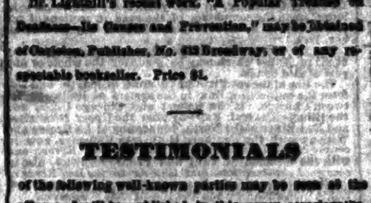

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Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange, but HOLLOWAY'S PILLS should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow, as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

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See to your own health, do not trust to the army supplies, although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested; they are the only remedies used in the Sebastopol camps and barracks. For over forty years Dr. HOLLOWAY has supplied all the armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaklava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES; many a time his special agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

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—AND—
ALL DISEASES
—OF THE—
EYE, EAR,
—AND—
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READ.

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I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evinces the highest practical ability. I hear *perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

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I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing; hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with great pride and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 249 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1862.

I have great pleasure in testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Maercklt-av., Greenpoint, L. I.

No. 126 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. All I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others. I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS CONFIDENCE... Apartments for FIRST-CLASS and RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, having a description to the office, No. 19 Nassau. The monthly commissions of one per cent will be charged only when a lease is effected.
D. H. GRAHAM,
Real Estate and Rental Agent,
Office of St. Andrew's Society, No. 19 Nassau.

FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new brick... in the town of Greenwich, Fairfield County, Conn., known as the GREENWICH HOUSE, and for many years occupied as a BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, country beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. It contains sleeping rooms, besides ample parlors, dining-room, kitchen, &c., and has a large... will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. S. YOUNG, No. 19 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE, NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northeast corner of... plate and brick; modern, with three stories and basement; lot 25 by 100 feet; stocked with fruit trees of choicest... house large, and well fitted either for this or the boarding business; a fine building site on this place, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms and particulars, address ALFRED C. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY COTTAGES.—ONE HOUR'S RIDE from the City. Economy, health and longevity. New... be built speedily, and sold on favorable terms. Apply to... Also to lease for a series of years, or for sale, on long and easy mortgage, two of interest until after 1st of May, 1864. Situation pleasant, genteel and healthy. Models already erected. For particulars apply at No. 19 Liberty-st., Real Estate Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY HOME, ONLY FIVE miles from Fulton-ferry. A beautiful cottage residence, containing 11 rooms, in addition to which there are... of garden, full of the choicest fruits, shrubs and flowers, and outbuildings, consisting of gardener's house, stables, &c., &c., located in a genteel and healthy neighborhood. Inquire of HENRY JOHNSON, No. 27 Beekman-st.

HOUSE TO RENT AT ASTORIA, L. I.—BY the family breaking up housekeeping. The house will be rented, either furnished or unfurnished, until the 1st of May next. It is pleasantly situated near a central part of the village, about 5 minutes' walk from the Astoria ferry. Apply to E. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A beautiful country seat, containing about 10 acres of highly cultivated and well watered; buildings are large and expensive; grounds are shaded with old trees, every variety of fruit-trees, including grapes. Price moderate. Address MASH, Box No. 2,048 New-York City.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2½ acres of land, with two-story and a half dwelling; garden stocked with choice fruit trees, &c. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at the N. Y. Post-office Box No. 1,049.

FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE.—A CHOICE LOT of 1¼ acres with good mansion, stable, and all modern improvements, cellar, water, furnace, carriage-house, &c., &c.; plenty of fruit; one mile from station. Price $11,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FARMS.

A FARM FOR SALE.—CONTAINING 48 acres, in a good state of cultivation, situated at the Craigville depot, on Newburgh branch of the Erie Railroad; a fine, healthy part of Orange County; convenient to churches, schools, and markets; a very desirable country residence, suitable for City boarders; the remaining part consists of all the land about the depot (except one lot); also indispensable. Part of the purchase money may remain on the land. Address M. SEARS, Craigville, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A FARM of 165 acres, in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County; 1½ miles from Hastings and 2 miles from Dobbs Ferry; 2 miles from Kingsbridge, and handsomely rolling, well fenced and watered, and in good order; situation elevated, healthy, central and convenient, having near and easy access to depots on three different lines of railroad, viz., the Harlem, the New-Haven and the Hudson River. Will be sold in quantity to suit purchasers. Apply to or address S. M. VALENTINE, No. 198 Front-st.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—FARM, 80 acres, 40 paid wanted, fair buildings, well watered and fruited, 20 miles west of Newburgh; or would lease to a good man. Also, farm, 25 acres, Bing-Sing. New buildings, all cultivated, good water and fruit. Terms very easy. Also, 160 acres, Illinois, surrounded by good farms and near depot. Cheap for cash, or trade for small place, and give some money, or for groceries, horses, wagons, or other merchandise. W. E. HATCH, No. 376 Ninth-av.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FINE FARM OF 40 acres, situated a little over two miles of North Englewood, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Said farm is under a high state of cultivation; plenty of fruit and good water; would be exchanged for property in this City. Address JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No. 19 21-av.

FARM FOR SALE.—NEAR SCOTCH PLAIN, N. J., consists of 65 acres, part woodland; also, 1,000 to 1,200 fruit trees, good house, outbuildings, &c. Apply to HENRY C. NICHOLS, No. 25 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE.—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 92 acres, two miles from Morristown, N. J., having valuable young apple orchard. Apply to H. MEAD on the premises.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT SEAMLESS SACK MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale their Patent Seamless Sack Manufactory, consisting of two cotton sacks exclusively sewed, and all the necessary machinery for manufacturing said sacks, consisting of one 4-horse power steam engine, one 2-horse power boiler, one 4-horse power steam engine, one 2-horse power boiler, one 4-horse power steam engine, one 2-horse power boiler,

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ALBANY—DAY BOAT.—The new and splendid Steamer DANIEL DREW, Capt. Wm. H. Peck, will leave the foot of Murray-st. at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Fare to Albany, $2 50. Tickets for sale at the office, foot of Murray-st., and on board the boat. The DREW connects at Albany with the Saratoga and Troy Steamers, and at Troy with the Saratoga and Troy Railroad

THE DRAFT YESTERDAY.

Continued from First Page.

Avery, e B 39 York.
Allen, B F 39 Adams.
Allen, J 39 Adams.
Arnaldy, Jos 39 Frank.
Austin, Jas 40 Jay.
Ayres, J P 75 Mill's Alley.
Ayres, Geo 39 Prospect.
Ayres, Geo 39 Prospect.
Ashman, F 39 Adams.

B.

Bennett, Thos 39 Prospect.
Bennett, Wm 39 York.
Beverly, Jos Water n Jay.
Bullard, Thos 39 Main.
Bennett, A 39 Main.
Bennett, J Stewart's-alley.
Bergen, J 39 Jay.
Bergen, A 39 Jay.
Bayley, Thos 39 Pearl.
Bennett, W F 76 York.
Bakerly, D 117 Pearl.
Bakerly, Neil 39 Ridge.
Bogan, Jas 76 Main.

Boright, E 39 Front.
Byrd, Chas 101 Fulton.

Foster, W 39 Main.
Francis, Y 17 Jay.
Faustin, J A 39 Wash'ton.
Figman, J P 76 Wash'ton.

Gallagher, D 4 Waldron-pl.
Gen. Patrick 39 James.
Gridley, J S 39 Tallman.
Gallagher, James 39 Main.
Gillein, W. 39 Front.
Gillen, Robt 136 York.

Howell, Chas 39 Washing'n.
Harris, Jno Harris-alley.
Halloran, 39 Prospect.
Horrigan, J 39 Prospect.
Hatton, L H cor Pearl and Plymouth.
Hyde, Francis A 9 Mercein.
Hanson, Jno 39 Front.
Henry, Jno 44 York.

Jordan, John 1 York.
Johnson, C J 39 Fulton.

Korbel, Jno 39 Fulton.
Kelsben, Danl 136 Front.
Kildare, Daniel — Water.
Keale, John 39 Adams.
Lane, C 39 Fulton.

Lanahan, Pat 39 James.
Levy, A 44 James.
Lynch, Thos 39 Pearl.
Lynch, Edward 39 Main.
Long, Wm 136 Plymouth.
Lafaran, Benj. 94 Water.

Mullaney, M 31 Fulton.
Meagher, Wm Main.
McMillan, Pat 136 Front.
McMillan, Sidney 39 James.
McKeever, Jas 39 James.
Maloney, Jno York.
McGibbon, P 39 Front.
Morrison, W F 76 York.
Mahony, D 117 Pearl.
Mahony, Neil 39 Ridge.
Mullen, Jas 76 Main.

Moore, S B 146 Washington.

Nash, Samuel C 39 Sands.
Norton, Michael 46 Main.
Naumann, C, A 76 Prospect.

Osborn, James cor John and Bridge.
Otten, Heor John and Pearl.
Otto, John M 31 York.
Ostman, Charles 39 Main.

Patton, George E 1 Market.
Frank etts, Geo 136 Front.
Perkins, Jas 31 Sands.
Press, Wm 102 Front.

Quigley, J F 39 Tallman.
Quinn, Philip — Adams.

Ridley, Jno S 39 Tallman.
Roach, Francis 76 Pearl.
Reilly, Thos 36 Washington.
Reil, Danl 63 Main.
Rilch, Alfred 39 Washington.
Rudd, Jas 41 Water.
Ready, Pat 123 Water.
Redmond, Jas 95 Water.
Regan, Tho 16 James.

Sayres, Wm 71 Main.
Shoss, Samuel 77 Main.
Scratton, Wm 75 York.
Shultz, Michael 39 Front.
Shields, James 39 Water.
Smith, O B 53 York.
Shields, P 72 Fulton.

Tobby, C 39 Adams.
Tonton, Aug 39½ James.
Titus, T 7 James.
Trow, Thos 105 Fulton.

Yawkum, C 39 Washington.

Welsh, Jno 140 Pearl.
Woods, Wm 144 Pearl.
Wass, Geo 87 Bridge.
Weaver, Edw 39 Pearl.
Wieland, F H 37 Fulton.
Williams, J 2 Stewart's-alley (colored).
Williamson, Geo 104 Prosp't.

Collins, Edw 114 Montague.
Craft, C 76 Poplar.
Cole, Edw Jr 242 Fulton.
Cooper, Jas 134 Remsen.
Corning, Chas 197 Atlantic.
Canfield, C 110 Henry.
Curtis, Rich 26 Hicks.
Cassell, T 39 Orange.
Champbell, J Mansion House
Clark, J 39 Montague.
Carl, J 39 Middagh.
Currie, C H (col) 41 Hicks.
Congdon, Edw D 92 Pierrepont.
Clayton, Edn W Hicks.
Coll, J S 126 Atlantic.

David, — 241 Fulton.
Davidson, Jno C 96 Middagh.
Dewing, E 39 Orange.
Draper, Geo H 39 Clarke.
Dodge, C 13 Schermerhorn.
Dickinson, H M 129 Atlantic.
Duckinig, C 179 Henry.
Dwyer, Edw 39 Livingston.
Derrington, Jas 111 Atlantic.
Dale, Jno 179 Atlantic.
Draper, O H 94 Henry.

Driessen, Conrad 102 Fulton.

Foreman, Egan 83 Clinton.
Flanders, Fred 91 Henry.
Funny, Julien 246 Fulton.
Flanniton, M 120 Pierrepont.
Fonda, Chas 60 Pierrepont.
Flandeser, Felix E 165 Fulton.

Gardner, Asa W 3 Court.
Gulick, Chas E 226 Hicks.
Gibson, C H 67 Pierrepont.
Gaylor, Jas 14 Clinton.
Green, Wm 39 Mansion House.
Gillan, Hugh 36 Fulton.
* Dead. Buried on Sunday.

Hollendich, C 79 Montague.
Hunt, F 16 Remsen.
Hall, Henry, of 39 Henry.
Hall, Wm 39 Henry.
Hall, Wm 39 Henry.
Hall, Wm